

## THE WHIG STANDARD.



"Flag of the free, thy folds shall fly.  
The sign of hope and triumph nigh."

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**HENRY CLAY.**  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.**

WASHINGTON.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT'R 17, 1844.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE—POLK, BIRNEY,  
AND TYLER.

The Madisonian of Tuesday contains the following homed address to the Abolitionists. It will be seen that the official organ distinctly admits the right of the Abolitionists to "make as many proselytes as they can," and to elect a man to the Presidency of their own stamp. The Abolitionists are denominated as "conscientious," and "devoted," and Birney is called their "great" and faithful leader. The Madisonian is evidently fearfully impressed with the danger of a dissolution of the "devoted" and "faithful" Abolition party; and although a little sham dissent is expressed in regard to the objects of the Abolitionists, it is quite apparent that the official organ is most tenderly affected at the dismal consequences which would ensue upon breaking up of the Liberty party—that is to say, if the Liberty men should, in giving up their organization, go over to the Whigs; but nothing, according to the Madisonian, could be more innocent—nay, more praiseworthy, than for Mr. Birney and his men to join the Locofocos. They are assured, that in supporting Messrs. Polk and Dallas, they will support honest men, who of course will see the Liberty men righted, and who will treat them a great deal better than the Whigs would do—heartless fellows, who despise the very name of Abolitionists. In short, no stone is left unturned by the official organ of Locofocoism in this city to soothe, coax, and wheedle the Abolitionists into the support of Mr. Polk.

From the Madisonian.  
TO THE ABOLITIONISTS.

The Republican party is independent, bold, and candid. It relies upon the strength of its principles for success, and not upon subterfuges and prevarications. Its champions do not preach one doctrine in the North and another in the South, in reference to the same measure, to inveigle men of opposite opinions to support its standard-bearer for the Presidency.

To the Abolitionists, we would candidly say, we stand opposed in principle. We do not disguise our opposition to them as a party. As individuals, we have no right to interfere with their opinions, or to object to any mode they may adopt to promulgate them. They have an undoubted right to make as many proselytes as they can; to increase their own party as much as it may be in their power; and, finally, if possible, to grow in strength, until they can fill the halls of Congress, and the Presidential chair itself, with the members of their own society. The chief principle of Democracy compels us to concede this. The freedom of thought and speech, so long as the laws are not violated, must be accorded by every Democrat to every citizen of the United States.

But the Republican party has no appeals to make to Mr. Birney to wheel his formidable column of devoted and conscientious supporters into the Democratic line. If any Abolitionists shall support our candidates, they will support honest men, who will never deceive them—men who will continue to pursue the straightforward path they have always pursued. They will perform all they promise, but they will promise nothing to deceive the Abolitionists, which shall induce them to abandon their own candidates, who have hitherto led them faithfully through good and evil report.

The Whigs have chosen to pursue a different policy with regard to the Abolitionists. They have been driven to a disingenuous course by the desperation of their cause. While they despise the Abolitionists in their hearts, as much as their opponents, they are nevertheless exerting all their blandishments to induce them to desert their own faithful leader—BIRNEY. We would scorn to be guilty of such base deception!

But the tendency of the popular sentiment, as exhibited in every recent State election, shows that Polk and Dallas will be undoubtedly elected, by an immense and overwhelming majority, even if all the Abolitionists should abandon their own candidate in a body and vote for Mr. Clay. Hence we need feel no concern about the persuasions and threats used by our opponents to produce the downfall and destruction of Birney and his party.

Certainly there can be no doubt as to the fate of the Abolitionists, if they can be seduced into the support of Mr. Clay—Mr. Mendenhall's patron and friend. An abandonment, for one moment, of their own standard-bearer, WOULD BE AN INSTANTANEOUS DISSOLUTION OF THE ABOLITION PARTY. And such being the case, all who are opposed to the Abolitionists should rather rejoice to see them annihilated by the false friends that are courting them merely to prostitute and betray. If they shall be induced now to desert their own colors, they can never rally again, and there is great comfort in this thought. They can never make any more converts, because they can never again inspire confidence, after abandoning Birney, the chief abolitionist in the world, and supporting Clay,

with \$50,000 worth of slaves, toiling under the lash on his plantation!

A new party is like the ocean tide—whenever it ceases to advance it has reached high-water mark, and immediately recedes.

Now, reader, after an attentive examination of this singular appeal to the abolitionists, we respectfully suggest a recurrence to the evidence we have hitherto presented of the existence of a coalition—a bargain between the Locofoco party and the abolition leader, James G. Birney. Mr. Birney has been nominated to the Legislature of Michigan by the Locofoco party; he acknowledges the fact in a letter to the New York Tribune of Tuesday, and leaves the reader to infer that he will serve.

In this connection, we quote from the letter of Mr. Birney to which we have referred, the extract, in which he distinctly admits that he has been nominated by the Locofoco party; and, tacitly, that he is now on a mission to the Eastern States, for the purpose of inducing the abolitionists to vote for Mr. Polk. For mark his cautious language; he denies that he has undertaken such a mission at the suggestion of, or in pursuance of an agreement with a leading Locofoco, Gen. Hascall, but, nevertheless, clearly admits, by implication, that he is engaged in electioneering for Polk. "Whatever I have done has been done openly," says Mr. Birney, which is a clear admission that he has been "doing openly" all in his power to transfer his abolition friends to Mr. Polk, as a choice of evils; in this same letter he repeats what he has before declared, that he will prefer the election of Mr. Polk to that of Mr. Clay; and professing opposition to both, he nevertheless has a preference, and will doubtless act upon it.

We put it to the Southern people—we put it to the whole country, to say if there is not good ground to believe that Northern Locofocos have compromised with the abolitionists—agreed to cooperate with them in their schemes of emancipation! What else can induce abolitionists to coalesce with Locofocos? Has not one party pledged itself to the perpetuation of slavery, and the other to its abolition? How, then, have they been brought together? How, unless Northern Locofocos, the leaders of whom are capable of any baseness, have pledged themselves to assist the abolitionists in executing their favorite schemes? Mr. Birney says:

"Although I have been nominated by my Democratic neighbors, no one in the county would have spoken of me as of that party, had not the cue been given by the wire-workers of the Whig party—especially by the originator of the coalition story, the Detroit Advertiser, a print that has spared neither fact nor fiction to win over the Liberty party in Michigan to the support of the Whigs, by weakening their confidence in me. A specimen of its recklessness may be seen in the statement transferred to the Tribune—that if my conference with General Hascall at Flint were divulged, it would doubtless disclose that my mission to the East was undertaken at the instance of the Locofocos, as well as leading abolitionists of New York, though cloaked under the pretence of a visit to my son residing in Connecticut. I neither saw General Hascall when I was at Flint, nor have I ever exchanged with him a dozen words on any matter of party politics. This is all fiction. Whatever I have done has been done openly; and I absolve from every obligation of secrecy all persons with whom I have conversed on matters pertaining to public men or party measures."

HERE IT IS.

Since writing the above the following conclusive proof of the coalition between Locofocoism and the abolition candidate for the Presidency has reached us.

Here are the proceedings of the Saginaw County Locofoco Convention, taken from the "North Star," published at Saginaw city, of October 3, 1844:

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic delegates from the several townships in the county of Saginaw met in Convention, pursuant to notice previously given, at the house of E. Jewett, in Saginaw city, on Saturday, the 28th day of September. Albert Miller Esq., was called to the Chair, and Truman M. Waters appointed Secretary.

The object of the Convention was stated to be, to nominate suitable persons to be supported at the ensuing election for county officers.

The following delegates appeared and took their seats:

SAGINAW—E. N. Davenport, Joshua Blackmore, Albert Miller, Anthony R. Swarthout, Jas. A. Kent.

TAYMOUTH—A. F. Hayden, J. Malone, J. B. Garland, Jas. Farquahson, John Farquahson.

TUSCOLA—T. M. Waters, E. Davis, E. Ellis, H. Davis, A. H. Williams.

TITTABAWASSA—Thos. McCarty, Wm. Shields, Robert Use, Samuel Shattuck, Jas. Gotee.

HAMPTON—S. S. Campbell, J. F. Marsac, Benj. F. Cushman, Sherman Wheeler, Louis Tromly.

The following nominations were made by the Convention:

For Representative,  
JAMES G. BIRNEY.

For Associate Judges,  
GARDNER D. WILLIAMS,  
ANDREW EVERS.

For Treasurer, Sidney S. Campbell.

For Sheriff, Joshua Blackmore.

For County Clerk, W. L. P. Little.

For Judge of Probate, Albert Miller.

For Register of Deeds, Thomas Simpson.

For County Surveyor, James J. McCormick.

For Coroners, E. N. Davenport and E. Davis.

Resolved, That the above ticket be declared unanimously nominated by this Convention.

A. MILLER, Chairman.

T. M. WATERS, Secretary.

It must not be forgotten that Morris, the abolition candidate for Vice President, is likewise a Locofoco.

AN OLD MINISTER.—The Ulrica Baptist Register says that Rev. Benjamin Hovey, preached at the Broad street Baptist Chapel, in that city, on the afternoon of the last Sabbath in September. Mr. H. has attained to the remarkable age of one hundred and ten years.

## STOP THAT FALSEHOOD!

The Globe of last evening copies a scandalous falsehood against us from the "Belfast (Maine) Republican Journal." It says the "Whig Standard, a rabid Clay paper published in Washington, is edited by a man who, within a couple of years, wrote the following violent article for the columns of the Madisonian, about Henry Clay," and then gives a couple of paragraphs of miserable abuse of Mr. Clay as ever were strung together by even Amos Kendall. After giving these vile paragraphs, the fellow closes his article (which the Globe copies, and, we presume, endorses,) as follows:

"This was written, remember, by the editor of the 'Whig Standard,' not three years ago. It is not 'vile Locofoco abuse' of the great embodiment."

Now we have already put down this vile falsehood once, and we put it down again, by saying that the editor of the Whig Standard never in his life wrote a line or a word abusive of HENRY CLAY. We shall see if the Globe will now take back the falsehood.

## THE GLOBE AND BEDFORD BROWN.

The proneness of the Globe to falsify and misrepresent has long been proverbial. Indeed, it seems to prefer telling an untruth to a truth. In that paper of last evening is the following paragraph:

"All who keep the run of politics will recollect that Mr. Brown resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States in 1840 under the instructions of a whig legislature. When did a whig do likewise? Never!"

Now "mark how plain a tale will put down" the last assertion of the "Globe man," which is made without the least qualification.

John Tyler and Benj. Watkins Leigh (when the former was a furious Henry Clay whig,) resigned their seats in the Senate, after receiving instructions from the Legislature of Virginia. William C. Rives, who is now a whig, did the same thing, on a previous occasion. So also did Willie P. Mangum, the present whig President of the Senate.

In 1839, Hugh L. White and Ephraim H. Foster resigned their seats in the Senate, after receiving instructions from the Legislature of Tennessee.

Now, will the "Globe man" tell how many times the Legislature of North Carolina had to instruct or request Mr. Bedford Brown to resign, before he could make up his mind to comply, and how many months there remained at the time in his unexpired term?

The fact is, he publicly refused at first to resign, upon the plea that the Legislature used the term "request" instead of "instruct," and finally, when absolutely driven out of the Senate, just before the expiration of his term, by the force of public opinion, he gave as a reason for his resignation, the fact that he was not representing the wishes of the people of his State.

## THAT LAST CARD.

It is currently rumored about town that that delectable Card of Instructions to the Captains, Lieutenants, and Minute-men of the "Democracy," all over the country, last put forth under the signatures of "JAMES TOWLES, Chairman Executive Committee," and "C. P. SENGSTACK, Secretary Executive Committee," and franked in all directions by SENATOR WALKER, of Mississippi, was the production of the notorious Amos Kendall. The curious specimen of MORALITY which the thing exhibits is not then so much to be wondered at!

## PENNSYLVANIA.

The Whigs and Whig presses of Pennsylvania confidently predict a glorious triumph for Mr. Clay in that State, over Mr. Polk. In fact, if Locofoco admissions can be relied on, the Whigs may count upon the vote of Pennsylvania with the utmost certainty. Locofocos have all along acknowledged, that unless Shunk was elected by eight thousand, they would hang their heads upon the willow. They have always claimed fifteen to twenty-five thousand.

## THE ALLEMANCE MEETING, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Whigs of Orange county, North Carolina, and the adjoining counties, have had a large and enthusiastic convention at Allemance, one of the battle-grounds between the people and the Tories in the earlier period of the Revolution. The number present is estimated at four thousand—an immense gathering for the sparsely populated region of North Carolina. James Mebane, Esq., of Caswell, presided. The speakers were Mr. Hugh Waddell of Hillsborough, John Kerr of Caswell, Maurice Waddell of Chatham, John G. Haughton and Giles Mebane of Orange, Mr. Guthrie of Chatham, Mr. Russ, Charles Manly, H. W. Miller, Ralph Gorrell, Judge Badger, H. K. Nash, and Colonel Long.

The convention lasted two days and nights, and was characterized by the greatest enthusiasm and good feeling.

Judge Mangum, who resides in the county was prevented from attending by sickness.

## VERMONT.

The Legislature of Vermont met on Thursday last. The Hon. ANDREW TRACY was elected Speaker of the House. The vote was, for Andrew Tracy, 124; Wm. Sanborn 59; A. M. Hawkins 6, and two blanks. The official vote for Governor is as follows:

William Slade, Whig,	28,265
Daniel Kellerg, Locofoco,	20,930
W. R. Shafter, Abolition,	5,618
Scattering,	34

Majority for Mr. Slade over all others, 1,683

## THE STATE ELECTIONS.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

The Uniontown (Pa.) Democrat contains full returns from the Eighteenth Congressional District of that State. The Hon. ANDREW STEWART is re-elected by a majority of 142 votes.

It is now said that Mr. Bullington (W.) is re-elected in the 24th district. If this is correct, the delegation from Pennsylvania in the next Congress will be composed of 11 Whigs, 11 Locofocos, and 2 American Republicans.

### GEORGIA.

We have returns from but one additional county (Decatur) in the Second district, which gives a majority of 103 for Crawford. This leaves Jones 42 votes ahead, and Irwin county to hear from, which, in 1843, gave a Locofoco majority of 246. Jones is, therefore, doubtless elected. The delegation from this State, in the next Congress, will be as follows:

1st dist.—Thos. Butler King (W.)
2d dist.—Seaborn Jones (L.)
3d dist.—Washington Poe (W.)
4th dist.—Hugh A. Haralson (L.)
5th dist.—John H. Lumpkin (L.)
6th dist.—Howell Cobb (L.)
7th dist.—A. H. Stephens (W.)
8th dist.—Robert Toombs (W.)

In the present Congress there are two Whigs and six Locofocos.

### OHIO.

The fruits of the recent election in Ohio are thus stated in the Columbus Journal of the 12th instant:

But, what are the fruits of Tuesday's victory?

A WHIG GOVERNOR!

A Whig Senate, for the first time for 6 years!!

A Whig United States Senator!!!

A Whig House!!

A Whig Auditor of State!!!

And the permanent establishment of a sound Whig policy throughout the length and breadth of the State!!

The returns for Governor are not yet complete, but from the best calculations we can make, Mr. Bartley's majority will not be far from THREE THOUSAND! This majority is not as high as we could have wished, but it is sufficient to render the State certain for Mr. Clay by from EIGHT to TEN THOUSAND! Thousands who voted for King and Tod, at the last election, will rally to the Whig banner at the Presidential election, to save the country from war and dishonor, and defeat the wretched, selfish, and disorganizing schemes of the Southern Annexationists.

### HOW STANDS THE GAME OF BRAG?

The Polk, Texas, and Free Trade men have been bragging very high. But how stands the case now? There has been a show of hands in the following States, all of which display Clay and Frelinghuysen banners:

Vermont	-	-	6
Rhode Island	-	-	4
Connecticut	-	-	6
Massachusetts	-	-	12
New Jersey	-	-	7
Maryland	-	-	8
Delaware	-	-	3
North Carolina	-	-	11
Louisiana	-	-	6
Indiana	-	-	12
Kentucky	-	-	12
Ohio	-	-	23

These States give

Now add for New York

And the story is told

And 8 votes to spare. But then we are sure of 13 in Tennessee, and shall probably have 17 in Virginia, and have good reason to count upon 26 more in Pennsylvania—which cannot vote for free trade and Texas. Georgia is next to certain in November.

### THE NEXT SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

#### A GREAT WHIG VICTORY THERE.

The elections from which we have heard during the week past, have secured to us that important body, the Senate of the United States. This, of itself alone, giving us that great conservative, treaty-making, and appointment ratifying power, is a most important victory. So, if Mr. Polk could be elected, Whig Senators would have control over all his appointments, and all his proposed measures. This is an important consideration for Polk office-seekers—for they can get nothing of importance, if Polk is elected, and will be wholly in the power of the Whigs.

	Whig.	Locofoco.	Doubtful.
Maine	1	1	
New Hampshire		2	
Vermont	2		
Massachusetts	2		
Connecticut	1	1	
Rhode Island	2		
New York		1	1
New Jersey	2		
Pennsylvania		2	
Delaware	2		
Maryland	2		
Virginia	2		
North Carolina	1	1	
South Carolina		2	
Georgia	1	1	
Alabama		2	
Mississippi		2	
Louisiana	2		
Arkansas		2 (not sure.)	
Tennessee	2		
Kentucky	2		
Ohio	1	1	
Indiana	1	1	
Illinois		2	
Michigan	1		1
Missouri		1	1
	27	22	3

—which, as it stands, is a majority of two.

### THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The political character of this body will not be determined till after the Presidential election, when, in all probability, the elections to occur will follow that great result.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated  
PENNSYLVANIA, Oct. 13, 1844.

The returns of our election will have shown you, before this gets to hand, the cause of General Markle's defeat. The abolitionists, you perceive, had a separate candidate, for whom they gave nearly 4,000 votes. Had this mass of voters gone with all their influence for the Whig candidate, he would have been elected. In November the case will be different. The whole of this vote, with all their influence, will be given to Mr. Clay, not because they are particularly attached to him, but as the issue is now narrowed down in this State to Tariff or Texas, they will not hesitate to go for the Tariff. Many of the most influential abolitionists are themselves manufacturers, or live in neighborhoods where those establishments are located, and derive great advantages from them by the sale of their agricultural productions, &c. In Ohio, you perceive, the abolitionists surrendered their candidate for Governor, and went in mainly for the Whig candidate; they saw the game played by men who professed to be ardent and devoted abolitionists, but who proved to be devoted Polk and Texas men, and whose object was to induce the honest portion of the Liberty party to vote the Liberty ticket, whilst they determined to vote secretly for the Polk and Texas candidate; thus you perceive knavery and duplicity does not always succeed.

In New York I understand the Liberty party will not give their support to the anti-Tariff and Texas candidate, by voting for Birney. They say we might as well vote directly for Mr. Polk as to vote for Mr. Birney, and thereby abstract so many votes from the Whig and Tariff candidates. You may rely upon it, they are not to be duped by a set of political cheats, such as have taken charge of Mr. Polk's interest. The Whigs are confident of carrying this State (Pennsylvania) next month.

P. S. Senator Walker's Tract, "The South in Danger," has just reached this part of the State, and is creating a great panic amongst the Polkites and anti-Tariff party.

### VIRGINIA.

#### BERKELEY MASS MEETING.

The Whigs of old Berkeley had a glorious time on Thursday last. The day was most propitious—the sun mild in its beams, and every thing bright and beautiful. There were not less than 6,000 persons on the ground, and nearly 4,000 of these in the procession, with appropriate banners and devices.

The mechanical arts were represented, by the artisans of Martinsburg and Shepherdstown—and the different trades were at work on platforms.

Twenty-six little girls representing the States were drawn in a car by six fine grey horses, and twenty-six ladies, dressed in white, rode on horseback, attended by the same number of gentlemen.

The town was beautifully decorated with arches, festoons, &c., and fine taste was exhibited in all the arrangements. The hospitality of the citizens of Martinsburg was exercised most munificently. The attendance from Jefferson and Frederick was pretty full, and Maryland sent over a number of her gallant sons. Back Creek Valley poured out its hundreds, and all seemed animated by the best spirit.

The procession marched to a grove south of Martinsburg, on the land of Charles J. Faulkner, Esq., where the meeting was organized at about half past 12 o'clock.

Col. E. P. Hunter, the Chief Marshal, called the meeting to order, and read the nominations of the committee.

CHARLES JAMES FAULKNER, Esq., was chosen President, and the usual number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries were appointed. Mr. Faulkner delivered a very happy and effective introductory address, and then introduced to the meeting Gen. Charles Fenton Mercer, formerly of Loudoun, who addressed the assembly for more than two hours in a most instructive and eloquent speech, abounding in facts and arguments, and rich in historical recollections and illustrations.

The fare was most abundant, and after the company had dined, the Convention adjourned to town. Addresses were made on the first and second evenings, at the Club House, by Charles Carter Lee, Esq., of Hardy, J. Philip Roman, Esq., of Maryland, John S. Galtier, Esq., of Frederick, and by D. H. Conrad and J. E. Stewart, Esqs., of Martinsburg.

Andrew Hunter, Esq., addressed an assembly in front of the court house on Thursday evening, the crowd being too large for the Club Room; and the whole proceedings being interspersed with fine music from various Glee Clubs, the Convention adjourned in the finest spirits, animated by a determination to do all that freemen ought to do in the cause of their country in the approaching election.

The citizens of Martinsburg deserve the highest credit for their unbounded hospitality on the occasion.—Charlestown Free Press.

### TAYLOR COUNTY.

We learn from the Clarksburg Republican that the Whigs of Taylor county held their mass Convention in a grove adjoining Pruntytown, on Thursday, the 3d instant. The turn-out of the people was unusually large, notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather, during the greater part of forenoon. Col. James M. Camp, of Lewis, was chosen President, with a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

Gen. C. F. Mercer addressed the people for three hours, in an interesting and instructive speech, which was listened to with the most respectful attention, and, we hope, with a telling effect. The distinguished speaker cursorily reviewed the three great questions, upon which the Whigs and their adversaries are at variance, and shed a vast deal of light upon them all, and the opinions of the leading men of both parties in relation to them, which was received with a marked degree of satisfaction by those who heard him.

In the evening, the people were addressed at the court house, by Messrs. Willey and Pierpoint, who were both well posted upon the questions of the day.